

RURAL  
WORLD

## ALWAYS RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

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## GOLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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LWU CEUBUCK, Editor.

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## PASS THE GROUT BILL.

Read Mr. Knight's Article on Page Two.

Isn't it strange that the oleomargarine makers and dealers are making such strenuous effort to prevent the passage of the GROUT bill? If passed seven-eighths of the tax on oleomargarine will be removed, it being then only one-fourth of a cent per pound when put on the market in such form and color that anyone may know what he is buying. When made by color in imitation of butter so as to make it very hard for anyone other than an expert to tell it from butter it will be required, by the terms of the GROUT bill, to pay a tax of 10 cents per pound. Ah, there's the rub! That is what is stirring up the animals, dead and alive, odors and all. These oleo people ignore that provision of the bill which reduces the tax on honest oleo from two cents per pound to a paltry one-fourth of a cent, and cry out that Government must not, by a ten-cent tax, discriminate against one food product to the advantage of another. But the lack of candor in this is in keeping with the whole oleo business from beginning to end; the product is a counterfeit and exists on the market only by means of its fraudulent character and through the constant transgression of law. The substance is made to imitate another in looks and as nearly as possible in name; then the makers start out with a deliberate purpose to put it in consumers' hands regardless of law, and as far as possible, for the prices of the genuine article, regardless of the fact that its use is not one-fourth as great as is that of butter. And right here is the meat of the nut: The enormous profits accruing to the makers of and dealers in an article so manipulated by fraudulent and unlawful methods. The goods must be marketed under the guise of butter so that butter prices may be obtained. Yet they plead with crocodile tears the cause of the poor who can't afford to buy butter. They talk about a dairymen's trust that wants to get control of the market and put up the price of butter, and so on ad infinitum, deceit, law breaking and lying without end. It seems incredible that honest congressmen will fall to support the GROUT bill.

## WEED STUDY.

Farmers agree that profitable crops need study; and many intelligent farmers are carefully studying not only how to cultivate some specific crop, to which special attention is given, but its chief characteristics, its manner of germination, its habit of pollination, as well as its culture and the best methods of harvesting are all given thoughtful study. This study is given when its weed enemy is only reared to as manner of extermination. What of a general who equipped his men with army regiments and up-to-date arms, then drilled them in military tactics of the most approved schools but gave no heed to the life habits and characteristics of the enemy whom they were to assault? Would not such procedure result in countless blunders?

This is the season that the weed flourishes. It will do so because of its vigor, when the crop planted stands still, and gives the weed every chance to make the sown crop a failure. The habits of growth of the various weeds that infest one's farm must be given faithful and persistent study to enable the farmer to eradicate them most effectively.

If the weeds classified as annuals, or those bearing seed from seed in one season, are known, it would be vastly more easy to exterminate them and then attention be given to other classes of weeds. The seeds of some annuals retain their vitality as they are encased in an oily coating which enables them to resist decay for several years, of which the wild mustard is an example.

Many of the biennials, or those producing seed the second year, have a tap root, growing deep into the soil. This class of weeds is only reproduced by seed, and despite their tenacity of life, yet any mode of destruction that will prevent them from producing seed will eventually effect their destruction.

The perennials are those living from year to year, as the ox-eye daisy and plantain. While this class of weeds is only produced from seed, yet the plant once produced, unless destroyed, continues to reproduce seed.

This study will prove not only fascinating but will result in aiding to eradicate weeds from the farm, if their destruction is pursued along known lines of their life habits. Such views of the weed problem are more evidence of the need of an intelligent man to wield the hoe.

## SPECIAL OFFER.

While the regular subscription price for the RURAL WORLD will remain at one dollar per year, yet, in order to more than double our present circulation for the year 1900 we have determined for a brief period to allow all of our present subscribers to renew their subscriptions by sending the name of a NEW subscriber with their own for one dollar—thus getting two papers for one year for only one dollar. In all cases, however, the additional name or names must be new subscribers. Renewals will not be received at fifty cents, except when accompanied by a new subscriber. Two NEW subscribers at the same time, however, will be received for one year for one dollar. New subscribers can also send additional new subscribers on the same terms. This is below the actual cost of the paper. But so anxious are we to have the RURAL WORLD enter tens of thousands of new homes that we are willing to make this low offer. We know the RURAL WORLD is doing a grand work in uplifting the farmer, and we are more than anxious that its benefits shall be extended to the widest limit, hence this special offer. We hope to have 100,000 subscribers on our list for 1900.

## OKLAHOMA ASKS FOR JUSTICE.

On the eighth page of this issue is an article by the RURAL WORLD correspondent in reference to Oklahoma, to which we ask attention. Mr. McMurtry's appeal for justice to the settlers of Oklahoma will, we trust, not go unheeded by Congress. This is a matter in which there is or should be interest taken by many in all parts of the Union. The men and women who went to Oklahoma to settle that land and develop its resources did so with many sacrifices. Family ties were broken, friendships were severed, and the comforts that had come from years of toil were left behind when these people set their faces toward this new land in which to establish new homes. By these and many other sacrifices the pioneers always and inevitably pay dearly for their homes. To this price the Government should not add any unnecessary burden; and especially should not unnecessarily make the burden unequal. The Government is far from needing the money which, as the law now stands, a portion of the people of Oklahoma will be required to pay to get full title to their lands. This money is needed right at home, greatly needed to enable the people to improve their farms and homes. Money is always scarce in a new country, and for the Government to pursue a policy which would unjustly drain Oklahoma of much needed cash and turn it into an overflowing treasury would be to most unwise. A bill is now before Congress which, if it is passed, will relieve the people of Oklahoma of this unjust burden of paying into the national treasury some \$15,000,000 in addition to complying with all of the requirements of the homestead law. The RURAL WORLD greatly hopes that the bill will pass.

## FROM PLOT TO POT.

When the farmer and his wife walk through a city market, especially at this season, and behold the fruits and vegetables for sale, the prospects of that bare patch at home, called the garden, with perhaps scraps of green just to be seen out of the earth pales into insignificance. The very sight of the various, all-the-year-around vegetables of the city market arouses the appetites and one grows ravenously hungry. But seeing is not always believing. It sometimes takes tastings. The products of city markets may be a delusion and a snare. Vegetables exposed to the city's smells and dust will be found disappointing in flavor. They are of course become dry, and if a walk be taken through the market late in the day, when "fastidious purchasers" are having six o'clock dinners in the dews of city vegetables being bathed in a whiff from heaven falling from a whisk broom. Some such facts explain why city sold vegetables don't taste just as those that grew in mother's garden. (We'll not discuss the ownership of the garden, for though father owns the land too many times the garden is solely mother's by the inalienable right of toil.)

The resident of the city who came from the farm home hungers many times for the vegetables that traveled only from the plot to pot. They may not be provided so early in the season, but they are eaten with that relish which says "more" when they are served. One lesson that the farmer may learn from a stroll through a city market is the variety of vegetables which he may grow that will enable him to feast some and supper on others. There are some things in the city that money can't purchase. One of these is the freshness and crispness which alone preserves the delicious flavors of vegetables of a country garden.

## THE COWPEA.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Missouri is exceedingly fortunate in being situated on the northern limit of the cow pea belt of the United States. There is no other crop that will accomplish the work of this humble legume. It is destined to play an important part in the agriculture of Missouri and the South, and, properly handled, will prove the salvation of many a farmer in distress. It even bids fair to rival "King Corn" and the "Big Red Apple," though of course in a sphere entirely its own. It is both a land builder and a food producer. It will grow on land that is too poor to produce most other crops and will increase the richness and fertility of the soil every year. It will produce at the same time a large yield of forage, which is better for cattle and hogs or even horses than either clover or timothy hay. In the orchard it will protect the soil from drought in summer and the washing of heavy rains in winter, and eventually increase the plant food in the soil, instead of robbing the trees. The cow pea, in common with the other legumes, has the power of fixing the free nitrogen of the air, and transferring the same to its roots in the form of tubercles. Thus the farmer secures the most valuable fertilizing constituent needed on the farm, as well as a good yield of forage. In addition to adding nitrogen, the cow pea adds large amounts of humus to the soil, especially when plowed under for green manure. This humus or vegetable mold makes the soil more pliable, and greatly increases its water holding power, capillarity and facility for drainage. The roots penetrate to a considerable depth, loosen the soil there, and make available new stores of plant food in the lower layers of the soil.

Varieties.—For hay purposes the best varieties are the Clay and the Black; they produce a large yield of forage with small stems, and are easily cured. The Black produces a fair amount of seed; the Clay does not produce seed in the central and northern sections of Missouri, but may in the southern part. For hog pasture the Whippoorwill is best, as it grows in bush form and produces a good yield of seed. The Red Ripper and the New Era are well known varieties in the south, about equal to the Whippoorwill. For green manuring purposes the Wagoner is the best, as the law now stands, a portion of the people of Oklahoma will be required to pay to get full title to their lands. This money is needed right at home, greatly needed to enable the people to improve their farms and homes. Money is always scarce in a new country, and for the Government to pursue a policy which would unjustly drain Oklahoma of much needed cash and turn it into an overflowing treasury would be to most unwise. A bill is now before Congress which, if it is passed, will relieve the people of Oklahoma of this unjust burden of paying into the national treasury some \$15,000,000 in addition to complying with all of the requirements of the homestead law. The RURAL WORLD greatly hopes that the bill will pass.

Sowing.—Cow peas should be sown late in the spring, after the ground has become thoroughly warmed. They do not thrive well if sown too early. After corn planting is all done, there is plenty of time to plant cow peas. From June 1 to 10 will perhaps give the best results, although any time in June will answer, and they may even be planted as late as the first week of July to advantage. The ground should be well prepared, about as for corn, and the seed sown at the rate of a bushel or bushel and a half per acre. The best practice is to drill them in with a wheat drill set to run nearly four inches deep. They may also be sown broadcast and harrowed in deeply. Some growers have sown them in rows and cultivated once or twice, but this is hardly profitable.

Harvesting.—The method of harvesting depends on the use to which the crop is put. If the peas are pastured with hogs, the animals should be turned on about the time the pods turn brown, and they will attend to the harvesting. If green manure is wanted, the plants should be allowed to mature before plowing under, and it is much better to permit them to lie on the ground through the winter, and plow under in the spring. The loss from leaching is small, and the peas will be a fine winter mulch for the land. If the crop is to be fed to cattle, it should either be put in silos or cured as hay. The vines make excellent silage; they can be mixed with corn in the silo, and seem to make better silage than corn alone. They should be cut for silage or hay about the time the first pods turn brown. The easiest way to cure for hay is to allow them to lie in the swath after mowing until they are ready to go to the hay tender and stirring them so that all parts will dry equally. If the weather is hot and dry, they will soon be ready for storage; if a rain should fall on them, use the hay tender and spread them out till dry. Care should be taken to avoid shattering of the leaves and pods. The vines may be stacked in ricks and topped with timothy, but they keep better under permanent shelter.

Feeding.—Cow peas will produce a larger yield of dry matter per acre than either clover or timothy under the same conditions, and all classes of cattle will leave any other forage to get to them. Several prominent dairymen are now feeding peas to their cows instead of buying bran. They produce a feed very rich in nitrogenous material and close with their boys to produce more milk, and fattening steers more pounds of grain on this forage than any other. One of the prominent horse breeders in Boone County and another in St. Louis County feed their colts and yearlings on cow peas through the winter with the very best results, both from the standpoint of cheapness and health of the animal.

Rotation.—Cow peas are an excellent catch crop in rotations, on account of lateness in planting. The Experiment Station for several years has maintained a rotation of cow peas and rye, producing two crops per year with but one thorough cultivation of the land. The rye is sown in the fall, pastured with sheep during the winter, and harvested early in June. The land is then cultivated, and immediately sown to cow peas. The cowpeas mature in from 60 to 80 days, are cut for hay, the land is double disked, and rye sown again in September. In favorable seasons this same rotation could be practiced by using wheat instead of rye. Many growers try to sow cow peas with their corn. This does not succeed well unless the corn is thin or matures very early, allowing the peas to get the light and sun. When sown with corn, they should be dropped in the furrows and covered by the last cultivation when the corn is laid by.

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Robnett's Opinion.—Mr. D. A. Robnett, Vice-president of the State Horticultural Society, expressed to the writer a few days ago the opinion that the cow pea was the most perfect crop for the orchard yet found. He believes in clean cultivation in the spring and early summer months, but declares that during the latter part of the summer and winter, the soil needs a cover crop for protection. He advanced the idea that clean cultivation the year round would eventually bring the soil to the same condition as a dry, dusty road; while the cow peas soften and moisten the soil, keep off the hot glare of the midsummer sun, and prevent injury in winter from snow and washing rains; that by plowing the crop under in the spring more plant food is added to the soil than is used by the plant, and the trees literally "laugh and grow fat" under this treatment.

Cost.—The greatest objection at the present time to the use of this crop is the first cost of the seed. Heretofore all harvesting of seed has been done by hand, and the peas ordinarily sell for from \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel. This year, on account of the increased demand for the seed, they are higher than usual, ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bushel in small lots. The growers of Boone County use about two carloads of seed every year, and by clubbing together, get them cheaper in car lots. No satisfactory method has yet been found for threshing the peas from the hay. Many growers use a threshing machine, and it answers the purpose very well. Others employ children paying 10 or 15 cents per bushel for picking the peas by hand. Some enterprising "Yankee" will probably soon invent a machine for threshing the peas from the hay; several are now at work on the problem, and have threshers on the market, but all we have seen are too crude yet.

Cow peas can be bought from almost any reliable seed house or commission men, advertisements of a number of which appear in the RURAL WORLD. The Future.—Thus we see how the cow pea will serve many purposes. It will furnish the stock feeder a yield of hay larger and more palatable than clover or timothy, and at the same time build up the land; it will furnish the orchard grower an excellent forage and cover crop that will be a benefit; and it will give to many farmers the most costly element of soil fertility at small expense. Many farmers claim their soil is rich enough without this help; the statement may be true temporarily, but the time will eventually come when the land will be impoverished by constant drains upon it, and then new supplies of plant food and humus must be added at great cost. The prudent man will foresee this evil and prevent such trouble by keeping his land up to the highest standard, and for its cultivation, the cow pea is surely destined to grow and prove a great help in maintaining the place Missouri now holds among the sister states.

C. L. WILLOUGHBY, Columbia, Mo.

## FARMERS' BOYS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Farmers' boys have a right to be considered as not only members of the family in all its social relations, but as proprietors in part of the farm they help to till, and the stock they help to raise. It would greatly encourage habits of industry and foster manly ambition if farmers would treat them more as partners than as servants or mere underlings working for their board. They should have a sheep, a calf, a lamb, a colt, or a pig, which they might call their own, and the increase of which should be theirs to be reared or disposed of for their benefit. Give the boy something to begin with, anything with substantial enough to establish a proprietorship in, and add to this a patch of ground with time and care for its cultivation, the produce and proceeds of which shall be the boy's own. These little attentions and concessions of right will work wonders towards developing a lad's manliness and attaching him to the occupation and the homestead of his father.

Farmers need a hint or two in another matter also. As a class they are far more miserly and close with their boys than any others. They keep them more rigidly at work without recreation, allow them fewer holidays, fewer home pleasures and less spending money to seek variety elsewhere, than the sons of parents in other employments have. Most others, it is true, live in towns, and have recreation at command which cannot be reached in isolated country life; but even those that do offer to farmers are yielded

to, if at all, in a grudging and surly manner that takes half the pleasure from them by damping boyish enthusiasm with sordid calculations of time and money wasted. If fathers could only remember their own boyhood, and make up to their sons the privileges and pleasures that were denied to themselves, there would be much gained to each successive generation.

First of all, then, parents should not pervert nature by trying to make farmers of their boys when she intended them for something else. But having once settled the fact that they are to be farmers, or, at least, that their early years are to be spent on the farm, let the homes they help to make be theirs jointly with other members of the family, to adorn, to enjoy, to honor, and to look back upon from the distance of years with pleasant memories. Here is where the true woman's rights movement should have begun, and must begin; in educating and training up a race of men attached to home, and loving and honoring woman in her relations as mother and sister. The most tyrannical and illiberal men are those who have been tyrannized over, and debared from the privileges and enjoyments that nature told them should be theirs. When power does come into their hands they are inclined to use it to excess. Their rights have been disregarded, their pleasures abridged, their desires made light of; why should they consult the wishes, pleasures, or rights of others?

Begin, then, by making home happy for the boys. If it is a happy home for them, it will be for all. Mothers and sisters hold the destinies of men in their hands, and boys, the incident man, is the true starting point, from which, if she turns her face in the right direction, she may reach success in a brighter and not very distant future.

LEROY CARNER.

National Military Home, Kansas.

## TO STOP RAVAGES OF BUD WORMS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I do not recollect the scientific name of this little worm, but farmers have doubtless experienced its depredations sufficiently to know what it is. It is a small white worm that drills a hole into the stalk of corn a little above the roots, causing the bud to die. A remedy that would prevent this destruction would be worth much to the farmers if they could generally be induced to adopt it, but that appears to be the rub. When planting time comes they get in a great hurry and consequently adopt the plan that will enable them to get through the quickest. But if we consider the time frequently lost in replanting and especially the loss incident to having corn of different ages, some large and some small, it is safe to say that it will pay well to take a little more time and do the work properly at the start. Several remedies have been mentioned as a protection against bud worms, at least one of which I have found to be about all that could be desired. I will first give the details pertaining to this and will then mention the other remedies.

SOAKING CORN IN TAR WATER.—Place the seed corn in any convenient tight vessel. I have sometimes used a wooden vessel, sometimes an old pot. Add water as warm as the hand can bear until the corn is flooded. Then add a few spoonfuls of tar from the southern pitch pine and mix well by rubbing with the hands. No particular rule as to quantity can be given, but the process should be continued until every grain has received a thin coating of tar. Let the corn stand in this same water 48 hours. I have tried different lengths of time, but found the above to be about right. Corn that I soaked a week in tar water came up well. I mention this to show that no ordinary soaking will destroy germination. At the end of two days there will seemingly be no tar on the corn, but by biting some it will be found to be strongly impregnated, the water having carried it in. Next take the corn out of the water and place in some vessel having an open bottom. I consider a half-bushel of corn at most a plenty to place in a bulk, lest it heat. Cover with cloths and keep moist by occasionally pouring tepid water. The vessel may be placed in some room pleasant to the farmer, and in a few days the corn will commence sprouting when it should be planted, the sprouts preferably being about one-half inch long, but I have planted with the sprouts two inches or more long.

The first sprout that starts out is a root; it may be broken off, or even cut off close to the grain, and the corn will still start out firm, but the second sprout that starts out forms the stalk and it, of course, must not be broken. In dropping the corn, it will pay to select and drop the sprouted grains only, dropping according to the stand wanted, one grain for one stalk, two grains for two stalks and so on. To make said selection take a handful of corn in the left hand, with the right select and drop the sprouted grains. At the last six to eight grains that are not sprouted will usually

be left; these would ordinarily make miserable hills and should be rejected. This plan of dropping may seem tedious, but by taking pains the replanting and thinning can virtually be done at one operation. Two hands can drop about the same quantity of sprouted corn that one hand can of unsprouted.

When the corn is planted in drills it would doubtless pay well to construct a wheel after the manner of a wheelbarrow and arrange small pockets at one side according to the distance desired for the corn. In operation, one hand should roll the wheel in the drill furrow and another deposit the sprouted corn in the pockets; when the pockets are turned down the corn will drop out, thus depositing it at regular distances apart. An additional yield of from 5 to 15 bushels of corn per acre can thus frequently be secured over ordinary yields; consequently a wheel for dropping will pay remarkably well. Corn soaked and sprouted as above, has, with me, been free from the attacks of the bud worm.

TESTED BY ANOTHER PARTY.—Some years ago my advice was sought by a party who has an old mill land that had formerly been flooded, that was badly infested with bud worms. He informed me that in order to get a stand he usually dropped from six to seven grains of corn in a hill. I recommended tar soaking and sprouting as above, I afterwards saw him and asked him how he liked the method. He informed me that it gave as good results as he could desire. I will state here that for the foregoing plan to prove effective the corn must be soaked and sprouted as directed. Dry corn sown with tar and planted in a hill is only a partial protection; why this is so I do not know nor is it essential to know.

Of course no machinery, other than that described, can be employed in planting sprouted corn. When much time and labor have been expended in fertilizing and preparing land it will pay well to plant to the best possible advantage, regardless of the little extra time that may be needed.

PROF. MAPES' PLAN.—Prof. Mapes recommends that four ounces of carbonate of ammonia be dissolved in a gallon of water and that the seed corn be soaked therein. He claims that it will prevent the ravages of insects and is a valuable fertilizer, causing the corn to take on a dark green color when it first comes up. There is danger of this destroying the germinating power and I suggest 12 hours as sufficiently long for soaking. The corn should be tested by sprouting before planting.

COPPERAS dissolved in water has been highly recommended as a soak for seed corn by those who have tested it. I favor sprouting also.

CHINA BERRIES.—It is claimed that a few China berries (berries from the ordinary China tree, Melina azedarach) placed in corn hills at planting time will prevent the bud worm working on the corn. I think a better plan would be to mash the berries in water, soak the corn therein and then sprout as aforesaid. Some experimenting may be necessary to determine which of these plans is best. I have never tested but one—the tar remedy. Soaking and sprouting corn is especially beneficial in dry weather, provided that the corn be covered with moist dirt. Hallison, N. C. BRYAN TYSON.

## BROOM CORN CULTURE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As I live in the heart of the broom corn belt of the world and read your paper, I thought your readers would be pleased to have history of it and its trouble. I have had six years of experience and that is a pretty good lesson.

In Central Illinois broom corn is usually planted from the 15th to the 1st of May and will mature to plant later. It is best not to plant too early. We use our Indian corn planters for planting by changing the plates in the boxes and drilling from 50 to 80 grains to the rod. When the corn is from one to four inches high it is cultivated with a two-horse cultivator, and if the ground is not foul it may grow five or six inches without cultivating. Two plowings are enough for any crop.

It usually takes from 90 to 100 days for a crop of broom corn to mature. After the corn is headed we count on three weeks until harvest. It usually takes from 15 to 20 men to run a steam seeder, which is used to clean the seed off the broom corn. The farmers use the old horse-power or hand feed yet, but that is too slow for a large crop. There are usually from 25 to 30 acres on a farm through this section. After the brush is taken from the machine it is carried to a shed near by, made for that purpose. The shed is made very open to allow all the air to pass that can. The corn is laid on slats 12 inches wide and 8 feet long. The corn is cut with a stem about seven inches long and placed on slats three inches deep, one tier above the other, shelving slightly. After the corn has dried from six to ten days it can be baled. There is a machine made especially for this crop, very strong and durable. Sometimes it is propelled by horses and sometimes by men.

When it is baled we are ready to haul to market as soon as a buyer comes and buys the crop. The price, depending a great deal on the quality of brush, ranges from \$20 to \$25 a ton, usually about \$20. The farmers count a ton to three acres,

counting \$5 per acre for expenses of harvesting, so you see there is a big risk to run. I would advise anyone trying to live a Christian life not to try to raise broom corn; but if further information is wanted by any RURAL WORLD reader I will give it through these columns. A READER.

Douglas Co., Ill.

## FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Editor RURAL WORLD: After crossing the Colorado River at "The Needles" one finds that California is not all a land of flowers and fruit; in fact, nearly all of Southern California is a barren and hopeless desert. The descent into the San Joaquin Valley is made through a score of tunnels, over a winding road with a sharp grade. Much of the valley is irrigated by great canals, the land being apparently a dead level. Great fields of alfalfa and wheat, immense orchards of various kinds of fruit and hundreds of acres of vineyards are seen in all directions. Forty thousand carloads of fruit are reported as having been shipped out of the state last year, more than one-third being oranges.

Near the Oregon line the road climbs over lofty mountains of which Mount Shasta is easily the monarch. Over a part of the ascent three engines are used to get the heavy train to the summit. Large prune orchards can be seen in the foothills of Oregon and in the Williamette Valley, many hop fields set with tall posts are connected with wires and strings, but more interesting perhaps than anything else to the Kansas raised man are the evergreen grasses and trees. A stay of ten days at Portland with a bicycle trip of 75 miles served to correct a few erroneous "first impressions."

Next was a boat ride down the mighty Columbia and on to the "Bound," with its great shipping interests and mighty trees. Far to the east can be seen a long line of snow covered mountains, over which Mount Tacoma or Rainier, 60 miles away, looms up as much larger apparently as does a hen when compared with her brood of chickens. The salt water of the Sound, with its tides, boats, fish, clams and marine wonders, promise an interesting holiday for the Jayhawker. O. E. S. Burton, Wash.

## ARKANSAS JOTTINGS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: "Don't holler till you are out of the woods." We ought to have been "out of the woods" fifteen days ago, so far as fruit prospects in this region were concerned, but with frost on March 31 and again on April 1 and 12, it was not safe to "holler." Now, however, April 21, peaches are safe, being about the size of the "meat" and a peach pit, or stone. All other fruits bloomed abundantly. As proof of the cold, and backward spring, I cite the fact that Irish potatoes planted four weeks ago, are still not visible. Corn planted two weeks ago is just coming up. Oats are the only exception to the general lateness.

Well, Mr. Heaton has seen the farm. When we were boys our fathers did not quit the farm. I used to enjoy the "Parson's" letter, descriptive of life on the farm, his charming word painting of the beautiful scenes and sights of flower-bedded do-yard and meadow and gay-plumaged birds—well it is too bad! Can we blame the boys for leaving the farm? Father Miller writes about setting out peach trees five to seven feet high. Arkansas can beat Missouri on the size of nursery stock at the same age. I planted some peach trees, one year from the bud that averaged ten feet high. All of them bloomed; one tree had on it 165 blooms, the highest one nine feet six inches from the ground.

We had the mildest winter I ever remember. I remember one winter up in Iowa that was unusually open and mild, but we caught it in March. On the 24th of that month we had severe weather. We used to think that severe freezing helped to mellow the ground here. The winter of '98-'99 was the coldest I have experienced here in 24 years, but the ground the next spring turned up very lumpy, so much so that it was a subject of general remark. The past winter the ground did not freeze more than two inches, and not at all where it was protected by trash, but it broke up very mellow.

Several years ago, when the peach trees were covered with bloom—it was on Saturday night—a terrible storm of cold rain set in about bedtime. The next morning everything was covered with a thick coating of ice. The rain had turned to sleet. The sun came out brightly. You may imagine how we all felt. No fruit this year was the general exclamation. Although being an old nurseryman, the experience was new to me. Of course I was certain the peaches were killed, but I was mistaken. The trees literally broke down with their load of fruit.

WILLIAM MANNING.

Woodruff Co., Ark.

## CARGO OF WOOL WORTH \$700,000.

Boston, Mass., April 11.—The bark Pitcairn Island, from Geelong, Australia, which arrived to-day, has a cargo of about 6,700 bales of Australian wool, valued at nearly \$700,000, duty unpaid. The duty on this cargo will be in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

## The Dairy.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY DAIRY FARM NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: "Boys, be careful and don't waste any ensilage, for when it is fed out the herd will not know when to stop shrinking." This is the advice I gave my boys all winter, but when we did finally feed out the last and had to feed other things, we are most agreeably surprised to find that the herd is holding its own, and in part has made a slight gain. To offset the moist ensilage we cut, very fine, corn fodder, sheep oats and clover hay, taking equal parts, and twelve hours before feeding, put enough for one feed in a tight box and steam it thoroughly. This is fed night and morning in connection with grain feed. The noon feed is clover hay.

Our boys are feeling pretty good over the amount of land they have dressed with manure, since cows and other stock have been stabled, dating from about the first of last November. They had the spreader set for 15 loads to the acre, and have covered an eight-acre clover meadow, ten acres of corn ground in one field and five in another, making a total of 23 acres. There will be yet enough manure in the spring clean-up to cover five acres more. During the entire winter the spreader was used every day barring one week of soft rainy weather, so that every bit of manure was saved. The liquid manure was taken up with damson aged cat dust. Our farm manager, in experimenting, found that one pound of cat dust would absorb six pounds of liquid. The manure value of cat dust being \$6 per ton and the liquid manure being fully 40 per cent of all excretions, we feel justified in paying \$6 per ton for the dust for this purpose.

During the past few weeks we have been teaching our knowledge to some half dozen two-year-old heifers. Our method is to put them in stalls with cows five or six weeks before they are due to calve. The person who will milk them handles them daily, handling their udders and teats and applies vaseline to the teats once a day. This insures sound teats. They receive the same mixture of grain that the cows get, only in less quantity. The calf is never permitted to suck, but is at once taken from the mother and the milk drawn and the calf fed. With this treatment the young cow will never fear for her calf and the calf will readily learn to drink.

The herd manager is giving one of our registered cows a "tuff" test. She will have 14 pounds and some over to her credit at the end of seven days. To-day she made two pounds and eight ounces of butter.

We had such marked success last year with rape as a cattle, chicken and hog feed, that we are now sowing all the available patches around the buildings, the three-cornered patches and lots used for hogs and cattle, during the winter months, that are not handily worked in have made ensilage of sorghum and found it very satisfactory both as to quality and other crops. For sowing this year we will use sorghum and lots of it. We will drill very thickly 16 acres handy to pasture and hog pens. What is not fed from the field will go into our silos. I have made ensilage of sorghum and found it very satisfactory both as to quality and quantity. BUFF JERSEY.

Monmouth, Ill.

### THE FIGHT AGAINST FRAUD.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Knowing the great interest that you and your readers take in all matters pertaining to legislation which affects the producer of milk and butter, I have concluded to give you a report of what the National Dairy Union is now doing at Washington as there are thousands of farmers in Missouri and other states reached by the RURAL WORLD who are putting their shoulders to the wheel to push this work along and who are anxious to know what is being done toward the accomplishment of our object.

No one understands better than you that the integrity of the butter supply of this country is preserved only through the fierce struggle. Olive oil has been driven out of the country by the substitute, cottonseed oil, sold as the pure olive article. You know that pure maple sugar or syrup are practically things of the past. The adulterator has gotten into the field, and those who desire to consume the pure articles these days find it practically impossible to secure them. People do not believe that there is such a thing as pure maple sugar or syrup.

Did we but let up for one short year in our jealous vigilance over the butter product, its purity would be a thing of the past. Butter is about the easiest food to adulterate or counterfeit, and there is big money in the practice for the dishonest. We must either fight for the purity of our product, or as with olive oil, be driven out of the market, and give over the trade to the adulterator and counterfeiter. We propose to stand for our rights and see to it that the purity of the butter supply is preserved as a protection to our own business, and to the people who want to buy butter and are willing to pay for it.

It was fourteen years ago that the counterfeiter of butter was first found to be too powerful and wily for the state to deal with. It was then that the late Honorable W. E. Hatch, from Missouri, then chairman of the agricultural committee of the House of Representatives, took the cudgel, and, in connection with other friends, framed a law which was intended to give protection to the producer of butter and the consumer thereof. And had the people of this country known then as much about the character of this counterfeit as they do to-day it might not have been necessary for us to come to Washington again asking for relief. But then it was thought that the internal revenue department would take some interest in any law put under its jurisdiction, and

that if we could get a moderate tax on oleomargarine which would pay the expense of policing the article, that would be all that would be required. So we consented to have the original tax of 10c per pound cut down to 2c, and the branding clauses were passed, since which time the article has paid internal revenue taxes averaging more than \$1,000,000 per year. And what has been the result? The internal revenue department has shown not one whit of interest in the portion of the law which was vital to the dairymen who secured its passage. Every section relating to revenue has been carefully observed by all classes engaged in the traffic. The makers and jobbers have seen that their packages have been properly branded. But the retailers! Not one of a thousand pays any attention to the law requiring every package to be branded when sold to the consumer, and it is generally admitted that fully 90 per cent is sold as butter to-day.

Years ago the states despaired of obtaining any relief from these internal revenue laws, because they soon learned that the officials of the internal revenue department considered that this portion of the law compelling the retailer to brand the packages was entirely foreign to its work, which is nothing more nor less than the collection of the revenue, and when the revenue is paid the officers think they have done their duty. The selling of oleomargarine for butter, or the sale without branding, does not cheat the government, but it does cheat the consumer. It is more likely to increase the revenue of the government, because the people will buy more when they don't know what they are getting.

It was this condition which caused the various states, 22 of them, to enact the laws forbidding the coloring of oleomargarine in semblance of butter. And for a time these laws protected the dairymen and the people. But a few years ago the oleomargarine people adopted the policy of absolutely ignoring state laws, and their business began to increase. They found that the profit of selling oleomargarine for butter paid enough to enable them to fight state laws and pay fines, costs and lawyers' fees, and still be the gainers. Their output began immediately to increase, until last year it reached the enormous total of more than \$8,000,000 pounds, or nearly 1,000,000 barrels.

It was then we saw that something further must be done, and we are now in Washington, with the combined dairy interests of the country behind us, asking that the government increase the tax on that oleomargarine which is colored in semblance of butter, and therefore the sale of which is forbidden in the state of Missouri and other states to the sum of 10c per pound. We asked in behalf of those who really desire oleomargarine as a food to have the tax reduced to a quarter of a cent a pound on that not made yellow like butter, as we do not desire to tax the article of food, only the fraudulent color in it which enables the manufacturer to market it in form to be used to deceive the people. Already a majority of the members of the House have signed their willingness to support the measure carrying these provisions. The matter is now in the hands of the agricultural committee of the House, upon which is a member from Missouri, Hon. James Cooney, of Marshall, who is doing what he can for the good of the cause we are pressing in behalf of the farmers of this country.

Those who have had charge of this work have had a very anxious time of it over this bill, which is known as the "Groat Bill." The influence against its passage is something tremendous. The packers who are opposing us have millions, and they have smooth lobbyists who know how to handle this money. They are past masters at arranging subterfuges and excuses for members whose constituents desire the measure, but which congressmen are open to persuasion to vote against the wishes of their people. In fact, they have been before legislatures so much and understand the tricks so perfectly that it is only through eternal vigilance that anything can be accomplished against them, even with a majority in our favor, which we are always had in every legislature. We are fortunate, however, in having upon the agricultural committee of the House at least nine members out of the seventeen who vote who are true to the interests of their farmer constituents. And among that nine we are pleased to state is Mr. Cooney, of your state, who has had the frankness and manhood to say from the first that inasmuch as his farmers wanted that bill passed he was going to be with them. To use his own words to the writer, "My farmer constituents want this bill, and I represent them and I propose to vote as they desire me to." Prior to Mr. Cooney's declaration the dairymen are free to admit that they did not know "where they were at," as it was his vote which assured them of a majority on the committee, which had been for months under the pressure of the other side.

We are going to win this fight along these lines if it takes ten years. We know that our representatives in congress are favorably disposed in the matter. If we lose it will be through some trickery in the agricultural committee, which is being attempted every day. All kinds of schemes are being resorted to in order to prevent this committee ever reporting the bill. The measure is now in the hands of a sub-committee, of which Congressman Lorimer, of Chicago, representing the greatest oleomargarine district in the United States, is chairman. Mr. Cooney is on this committee, but is in the minority, and helpless to aid us in this capacity. But the full committee is not going to see the "Groat Bill" smothered, no matter how great the desire of the chairman of the sub-committee to do so. The report has been delayed long enough now and further delay would endanger its passage. Our friends are to be called upon to take matters in their own hands and deliver us from our enemies.

The writer desires to call the attention of farmers to the fact that they should take greater pains to encourage the congressman who is faithfully guarding their interests. We must reward our friends as well as "remember" our enemies. Don't let us give out the impression that if they help us we will merely let them alone, but if they antagonize us we will "go after them."

We hope the farmers of Missouri will keep up an interest in this matter.

CHAS. Y. KNIGHT,

Secretary National Dairy Union,

Washington, D. C.

### DEATH TO THE INNOCENT.

The dangers to which the consumers of adulterated milk are exposed may be imagined from the following article in the London "Lancet," giving the result of certain experiments:

"Five kittens were fed on milk containing 50 grains of boric acid per gallon (equal to 1.07 of 1.100). In four weeks all were dead. Five kittens were fed on milk containing 40 grains per gallon; two died in the third week and the rest in the fourth. Five control kittens received pure milk; none died. The diminution in weight in the animals receiving the boric acid milk was very marked and brought into significant relief by comparison with the increase in weight in those fed from the normal food. It was seen, in a day or two, that the kittens treated with the boric acid milk were losing appetite. Diarrhoea, inactivity and depression followed, then rapid emaciation and death. With milk containing formalin similar results were obtained. Of five kittens treated with milk containing one part formaldehyde in 50,000 of milk, three died in five weeks; the average increase in weight was 17.6 grammes, compared with 25.1 of four control kittens treated with normal milk; with milk containing 1-2,000 of formaldehyde, another series showed an average gain of 18.4 grammes as against 25.7 grammes gain by kittens fed on normal milk. Of a third lot treated with milk containing one part of formaldehyde in 12,500 of milk, two died in the four weeks; the average gain in weight was only 56.4 grammes against 312.5 grammes with the 'controls' fed on normal milk. The young animals were the more susceptible than the adults to the influence of the formalin. The experiments are only preliminary, but the fact cannot be denied that they have a very distinct bearing on a matter which is, literally, of vital importance."

Think of babies being fed on a compound of that sort! We are expected to howl "when the milkmen gather at the river," but it is not time to sing a more serious tune when it is known that preservatives are being generally used in milk, especially during the warmer months, in all our large cities, together with the fact that fully 50 per cent of the children of this country to-day are being brought up on artificial food.

### HOW IT HAS BEEN DONE.

How is it that a little country like Denmark, hardly one-fifth as large as Missouri, has been able to transform its system of farming from grain growing, under which its lands and people were yearly growing poorer, to dairying, which brings to it from England alone \$36,000,000 yearly? Prof. F. W. Wolf, of the Wisconsin Dairy School, says:

"The causes that have produced these results are primarily co-operation between the farmers and the government. One of the measures that has had the greatest influence is the permanent butter exhibits, under control of the government. The object aimed at was to secure co-operation between the dairies and creameries on one hand and the state dairy instructors, the butter dealers and the experiment station on the other, so that problems connected with the making of high grade products could be studied from different points of view, and the creameries thus be helped over difficulties met with, and the quality of the butter produced gradually raised to the highest possible standard. Then, also, it was desired to secure data concerning the water contents of Danish butter, the loss of weight of butter in storage and other questions of importance. The last report issued, for the year 1898, gives 78 creameries that are sending their butter to the exhibit out of 1,145, the total number of co-operative creameries in Denmark."

"The plan of the Danish system of butter exhibits is as follows: When notified by the experiment station the creameries send a tub of their regular make to the station, where the butter is put up for this purpose. Here the tubs of butter are scored by expert butter judges a couple of days after they have been received and again 14 days later. The butter is scored independently by three different groups of judges of four judges each, three butter dealers and one of the state butter instructors. The butter represents the regular every-day make of the creameries, as the managers are unaware when they will be called upon to exhibit. The station pays the regular market price for each tub received, and when done with the butter sells for what it will bring. For this work the government now appropriates about \$10,000 annually."

### PURE FOOD LAW IN ILLINOIS.

Illinois is being congratulated from every quarter for having established a Dairy and Food Commissioner's Department, and as this state contains the very core of the oleomargarine and process butter business, all eyes are at present upon our new department. Over \$15,000,000 has been invested in the oleomargarine business in the city of Chicago alone, and as all the influence and power of this vast wealth will be drawn into the contest a last desperate stand will be made to defeat any further restrictions upon these vast interests. We fully expect that the Groat Bill will become a law during the present session of Congress and the state is now in a position, through its Dairy and Food Commissioner's Department, to execute all laws as never before.

Although the pure food bill does not be-

come operative here until July 1, Commissioner Jones and his assistants have already commenced business by placing in the hands of manufacturers and merchants information regarding the working of the law. The Commissioner purposes teaching the farmers and milkmen of the state how they may avoid the impoverishment of the lactical fluid by causes other than the barnyard pump. As a means to this end and for the purpose of securing the observance of Sections 1, 11, and 12, of a special act of the legislature, which was originally intended to regulate the sale of milk, but which, of late years, has become practically a dead letter, Assistant Commissioner J. H. Monrad, after consultation with many prominent dairymen of the state, has issued a circular letter of directions, and waiting all interested that the provisions of the law must be complied with. The dairy interests are expecting much of Expert Assistant Monrad. He is familiar with all branches of dairying, and when convinced of the justice of his cause is a tireless fighter. Commissioner Jones is the right man in the right place and is organizing a campaign which will keep the oleo and process butter people guessing.—The Pure Food Era.

### THE CREAMERY PROMOTES PROSPERITY.

At the eighth annual meeting of the Oregon Dairymen's Association, George L. Rees read a paper entitled "The Creamery as a Factor in Agricultural Prosperity," from which we select the following as being applicable at all times in all places:

"Any casual observer, in driving over Linn county, can readily observe the farms whose owners patronize the creamery by the thrifty appearance of the premises; it also enables the farmer to better provide for himself and family by giving him the means to educate his children and in other ways contribute to the good of the community in which he lives, and also the entire state by raising a more intelligent class of men and women, who have been permitted to attend our Agricultural Colleges, thereby coming into possession of knowledge that will enable them to solve the problems with more ease and profit than we at the present time have been able to do."

"The most important question that the farmers leave unanswered to-day is: 'In what way can we farm our land at a profit, and at the same time prevent the farm from wearing out?' In answer, I would suggest that land never wears out if properly handled; it only becomes tired and needs rest, or change in crops, and there is nothing that enables a farmer to diversify his crops more than a creamery."

### OLEOMARGARINE IN FRANCE.

The imposition upon consumers of butter by substitution of oleomargarine is causing agitation in other countries besides ours. Witness the following from our consular at Bordeaux as reported in the New York "Staats Zeitung" of April 16:

"Washington, April 6.—Consul Albion W. Tourgee at Bordeaux, advises the State Department that obstacles are placed in the way of the sale of oleomargarine. A number of cases were recently tried at Bordeaux before a civil court, and several persons who had sold goods consisting of fat substances for butter, were fined 200 francs each. These were test cases. The oleomargarine law in France was inaugurated three years ago, but it is only recently that its provisions are carried out strictly. The Consul advises American manufacturers who intend consigning to France, that it is absolutely necessary for them to place the name of the goods distinctly upon the package, the place at which the goods are manufactured, and the name of the manufacturer. The object aimed at is to secure the package, in the French language, he advises that the word butterine, or any other English word intended to be used for the word butter, should be avoided."

### WHAT MAKES MOTTLER.

Charles F. Doane, assistant dairyman at the Maryland Experiment Station, after a study of the causes of mottles in butter, concludes as follows:

1. The uneven distribution of salt is the cause of unevenly colored butter spoken of as mottled butter.

2. Washing the butter with water below 40 degrees does not cause mottles. It does, however, make a little more working necessary to thoroughly distribute the salt.

3. The light colored streaks or portions of mottled butter are not caused by an excess of casein, but mottles are evidently caused by some physical action of salt on the butterfat which causes it to admit more light.

4. Mottles can be prevented by working the butter sufficiently to thoroughly distribute the salt.

5. Butter washed with water at 40 degrees and under worked immediately shows a better grain when sufficiently worked to insure its being evenly colored than with any other treatment.

6. Washing butter with water at 40 degrees and under does not injure its firmness when subjected to high temperature.

### THE FARM SEPARATOR IN FAVOR.

The increasing interest in the farm separator system is shown by the large sales of these machines during the year. The advantages of this system are so apparent to every prudent, close manager of a farm dairy that very few ever give up the farm separator after having tried it, says "The Dairy and Creamery."

The dairy commissioner of Iowa reports that the Mitchell county has 140 hand machines, but before this system can cut much of a figure in the county more than 2,000 farmers will have to purchase these hand machines, but this is the most modern of all creamery systems, and is the ideal way of running creameries. This plan does away with the hard task of hauling so much milk to the factory and back to the farm again; it also does away with the enormous loss of butter fat in the raising of the cream, for the farm machines on the market at the present time will take practically all of the butter fat from the milk, and the best thing of all is where the farmer has a hand machine he is able to feed the milk to his calves while warm, and with the aid of a little ground fat it makes a better feed than the skim milk of the gravity process.

### Seed Corn and Cow Peas.

Write for special prices and state quantity wanted.

SCHLESER-CORNELI SEED CO.,

710 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

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### COWS EARN \$72 EACH.

A patron of the New Richmond, Minn., creamery, Mr. Joe Root, is reported by the "Star" as having received for the year 1899 \$340.95 in cash and \$46.30 in butter for the milk of seven cows, three of them being grade Holsteins and four of no particular breed, the kind known as "common." In addition to the receipts from milk, three extra calves were sold at \$15 each and four heifer calves valued at \$18 each remain, making a total income from the seven cows of \$604.25, or \$72 each for the year. Mr. Root claims his success is in the care of the cows and regularity in feeding. Some patrons who have twice as many cows have not received as much money.

### HANDLING ALFALFA MILK.

In the bulletin on "California Dairying" the following method of treating milk for alfalfa flavor is recommended:

Butter made from milk of alfalfa-fed cows is liable to have a peculiar flavor unless special care is taken in the handling of the cream. It is customary to separate a very heavy cream and to hasten the ripening in order to exclude or cover undesirable flavors. The cream tests about 40 per cent fat, and the use of home-made or commercial starters is not uncommon. In one creamery the cream is stirred continually for five hours after it is put into the cream separator. This serves to aerate it and partially removes undesirable flavors. The cream is churned when from twenty to twenty-four hours old and butter is immediately prepared for market.

### BETTER PROFITS IN BUTTER-MAKING.

H. McK. Wilson & Co., 294 Market St., St. Louis, Mo., issue a handsome illustrated dairy catalog which will be mailed free to any of our subscribers who is interested in butter-making. They claim to sell the best improved machines for the least money. The house is long established and reliable, and we heartily recommend them.

### DIGESTIBILITY OF OLEOMARGARINE.

Prof. Lindsay, at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station (see Reports for 1893-94) tried feeding calves on skim milk and oleomargarine, and found that when more than one ounce of oleomargarine was added to each quart of milk, indigestion was produced. A quart of normal whole milk contains about 1.3 ounces of butter fat.

### SHARPLES Cream SEPARATORS.

You want to know why they are best. Of course you do. It's easy to say "best," but why? It's extra clean and turn easy but that's no reason, for so others do nearly as well. Smooth, solid, finer cream than any other. That's one reason. Simple to wash, easy to understand more durable than any other. All ten year wear. Not a dollar for repairs. Safer, handsomer, worth more. For fuller information send for Catalogue No. 11.

P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.

THE SHARPLES CO., 28 N. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

### BUTTER PROFITS.

More money comes with the use of improved machines, and easier work. Send for our Illustrated Dairy Catalog mailed free. We have the best goods for the least money. H. McK. Wilson & Co., 294 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

### Don't Go Blind or Deaf!

But Write Dr. COFFEE, Des Moines, Ia.

For his 50-page book, telling all about his mild medicines that absorb Catarrhs, White spots, Blindness and all Eye Inflammation, Deafness and Head Aches, send \$1.00 patients cured last year. He can do for you what he did for these people, write to-day. Address 334 Good Block, Des Moines, Iowa.

27 Years Old and Cured of Catarrhs on Both Eyes. Too old to permit of an operation for being cured until he learned of Dr. Coffee's new method of curing catarrhs—she travels from Des Moines, Ia., to Aurora, Neb., to Des Moines, and has her sight restored perfectly—can see to read the finest print.

To Whom It May Concern—This is to certify that I am 77 years old; that I live in Nebraska, in the town of Aurora; that I commenced to lose my sight over one year ago from catarrhs on both eyes, and, having a son, R. E. Hammond, living at 1510 1/2th street, Des Moines, Ia., I decided to visit him last fall and consult an oculist in Des Moines. He took me to Dr. W. G. Coffee, and I went under his treatment for the cure of catarrhs by absorption, as I was too old to be operated on. I have carried on this treatment for nearly five months and yesterday he turned me out as perfectly cured. I can see as perfectly as ever did, can thread a needle without glasses, and I want to say to any one afflicted with catarrhs of the eyes and blindness, that Dr. Coffee's new absorption method does cure them and that his terms are very moderate.

LUCINDA HAMMOND.

A Wonderful Cure of Deafness—It Required Thirteen Months, But He Is Cured by the Home Treatment!

Aurora, Neb. Co., Iowa, Jan. 15, 1900. This is to certify that I am fifty-four years old, that I have lived in Neb. Co. thirty years, that I commenced to get deaf and have trouble with my ears twenty years ago, and I have gradually got worse until I could not hear conversation, or preaching, or a watch tick. No treatment seemed to help me until I wrote to Dr. Coffe, at Des Moines, and began his treatment. The first three months I did not seem to improve any at all, but it being my only hope, I stuck to it, and I am thankful to say that my hearing is now almost perfect, my catarrh is cured, my rheumatism has all left me, and I seem to be in perfect health. I want to say to everybody that is deaf, if they will stick to Dr. Coffee's treatment he will cure them.

Yours respectfully, THOS. GORMAN.

(Write quick before Books are all gone.) Mention Colman's RURAL WORLD.

## Do You Need A CREAM SEPARATOR?

A DE LAVAL "BABY" SEPARATOR would effect an astonishing saving in your dairy work and in the net dollars-and-cents results from it. It would improve quality and save a lb. of butter per cow every week. Can you afford to let the waste go on another season? Why not stop it now? Why not have the agent in your territory bring you a machine and demonstrate the plain facts to you—so plain that you can't longer evade them? We will be glad to do it without any advance promise on your part—knowing that there can be but one result. This will cost you nothing and may profit you much.

Send us your name and address.

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO. 103 & 105 Mission St., SAN FRANCISCO.

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Writes a regular subscriber, who has read it for many years, of the Twice-a-Week issue of the

## St. Louis Globe-Democrat

and this is the unanimous verdict of its more than half a million readers. It is BEYOND ALL COMPARISON, the biggest, best and cheapest national news and family journal published in America. It is STRICTLY REPUBLICAN in politics, but it is above all a NEWSPAPER, and gives ALL THE NEWS promptly, accurately and impartially. It



## Cive Stock.

### COMING SALES.

April 25-26—Armour, Funkhouser, Sparks and Logan, Kansas City, Mo. Hereford.

April 26—W. T. Miller & Sons and L. L. Moorman & Co., Shorthorns, Winchester, Ind.

May 1—Charles Escher & Son, C. H. Gardner, Thomas Mattinson, Jr., M. A. Judy, Everett Jones and Others, Aberdeen-Angus, South Omaha, Neb.

May 10-12—W. R. Brasfield & Co., Kansas City, Mo. High class trotters, roadsters, saddlers, pairs and general purpose horses.

May 18—Colin Cameron, Lochiel, Ariz. Hereford cattle, at Kansas City Stock Yards, Horse and Mule Market.

May 17—T. J. Wallace & Son, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.

May 22—J. B. & Perry Finch, Shorthorns, Oxford, O.

May 23—C. L. Gerlaugh, Shorthorns, Osborn, O.

May 24—W. L. Wood, Shorthorns, Williamsport, O.

May 25—J. C. Shropshire, Mgr., Shorthorns, Montrose, Ky.

May 31—O. C. Halstead, Shorthorns, Rensselaer, Ind.

June 6—Indiana Breeders, Shorthorns, Indianapolis.

June 6—Jas Wilson & Sons and A. L. Ames, Trar, Ia. Shorthorns.

June 7—J. W. Harper, Shorthorns, La Fontaine, Ind.

June 14—Bent, Whitsett & Sons, Shorthorns, Pre-emption, Ill.

Oct. 4—Martin Flynn, Shorthorns, Des Moines, Ia.

Oct. 6—E. S. Donahy, Shorthorns, Newtun, Ia.

Oct. 17—Arthur H. Jones, Shorthorns, Delaware, O.

Oct. 17—Chas. Ott, Shorthorns, Hedrick, Ia.

Nov. 14—Hector Cowan, Jr., Paulina, Ia. Shorthorns.

Nov. 22 and 23—E. Logan Chappell, Mt. Leonard, Mo. Walter Waddell and Thos. Sawyer, Lexington, Mo. C. B. Smith and N. W. Leonard, Fayette, Mo. Herefords. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

### ANTHRAX AND BLACKLEG.

(A continuation of Dr. T. E. White's article in which he describes anthrax, quoting from a paper presented by him at Missouri Farmers' Institutes.)

Of late years there has been brought to the notice of the State Board of Agriculture, by petitions and letters sent in from the different localities of our state, the existence of a disease supposed by the informants to be anthrax. Upon investigation, however, the symptoms have been found to be those of a malady, that is, in one or two respects, similar to anthrax, but yet differing from it very much in the main parts—I refer to blackleg.

Since to differentiate between two diseases it is necessary to have an acquaintance with the symptoms of both, I shall give some little history of anthrax first, then follow and compare it with that of blackleg.

Anthrax, while it may not prevail in our state, for so far I have as yet to meet with it, is to some extent prevalent in the east, and in some parts of the south, but by reason of the great interest in traffic in animals we can never know when it may visit us, and as Europe considers it one of her worst plagues, it is well to know something about it.

Anthrax is a fatal, infectious disease, which prevails extensively amongst all animals in various parts of the known world, always causing a heavy loss. In Siberia it is a veritable scourge and is there called the Siberian plague. It is also very prevalent in France, where it is known as charbon. In Germany it is called Milla-Brand, and in England it is known under the name of splenic fever and anthrax. Those who handle the skins and wool of those engaged in cutting up the animals, are liable, when there is an abrasion or a cut on the hand, to contract the disease from becoming inoculated through these open wounds. A malignant pustule is developed as the result of such inoculation, called wool-sorters' disease, but as a rule general infection does not occur in man.

Anthrax is a genuine septicaemia blood poison disease. In this as in all other septicaemias, the spleen is found to be greatly enlarged, has a dark color and is soft and friable. With this exception the other organs of the body present no notable change, although the liver, as a rule, is somewhat enlarged. The external symptoms are an infiltration of the subcutaneous connective tissue, with a black, bloody serum, which has a gelatinous appearance very similar to blackleg. This will make the price worth studying for, and will bring out the very best individual animals from every part of the United States and Canada.

The Association proposes giving every Galloway breeder in the United States or Canada an opportunity to secure first premium and grand sweepstakes in this great exhibition. To every breeder of Galloways in the territory mentioned, is urgently requested to begin work for this wonderful display, as early as possible. Secretary Frank B. Hearne, Independence, Mo., will keep each one thoroughly informed as the days go by. He has him, push, get-up-and-get-there instilled within him from head to foot, and he will see to it that every Galloway breeder in the land likewise imbued with the same purposes.

One thousand dollars was subscribed at this meeting toward the cash premium fund, and the remainder will be raised within the next 90 days through correspondence. It was the general opinion of all present at the Board of Directors' meeting that most rigid inspection of every animal to be exhibited, or to be put in the sale, and that no animal with a blemish, either on the body or in the pedigree, be accepted, or allowed in the same quarters with cattle that have passed the examination. An arrangement of this nature will result in the best showing of improved cattle in the history of the country, and Galloway breeders are to be commended for taking such a noble course. It will most surely redound unto the glory of Galloway husbandry in America.

The Association also decided to make an exhibit and sale in conjunction with the Chicago Live Stock Exhibition this coming autumn, limiting the number to be shown so as to bring out a first-class exhibit. Mr. E. W. Thrall, of Hamilton, Kan., will be the Judge of Galloways at the exposition. No better person than he could have been decided upon. He will tie the ribbons where they belong, without fear or favor. A meeting of the board of Directors was held in the office of the secretary at Independence, Mo., Saturday, April 21, and those present were as follows: President Marlon Parr, of Cookeville, Ill.; Secretary Frank B. Hearne, of Independence, Mo.; S. M. Winslow, Oskaloosa, Mo.; A. M. Thompson, of Nashville, Mo.; E. H. White, of Des Moines, Iowa; I. C. Huntington, of Rochester, Mo.; and E. W. Thrall, of Hamilton, Kan.

(To Be Continued.)

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner in the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm has deposited with him a certain book or books, to-wit: ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of FRANK J. CHENEY'S CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1899.

(Seal.)

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

FRANK J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, etc.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### IMPORTANCE OF USING THOROUGH-BRED BULLS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Men who have bestowed little thought on the subject are not entirely convinced of the advantage of using thoroughbred bulls only in advancing the quality of their stock, and a little explanation is necessary to enlighten them. In all thoroughbred animals, of whatever kind, the good qualities are concentrated. That is to say, they breed alike, throughout, from sire to son, mother to daughter, and so on, down to indefinite generations. There is an unmistakable likeness prevailing among them. We have seen that our native cattle are made up of incongruities in size, shape, color and quality. There is no uniformity of likeness among them. Some are good, more of them indifferent, both in appearance and quality. Some of the young resemble the sire, others the dam, and a great many neither, but take the appearance and qualities of ancestral relatives generations back. They have no fixed or permanent character, but are an aggregation of various qualities and line, possessing (owing to their miscellaneous mode of descent) no particular characteristics which can be depended upon. It is the uncertainty which detracts from their value. Use a thoroughbred bull on these miscellaneous bred cows, however, and his blood is so strongly infused into the offspring, by his own fixed characteristics, that his stock at once partakes largely of his own quality and appearance. Now, let the blood of this bull be repeated on the half-blood heifers, and his blood becomes still stronger in them, and their stock more nearly resembles his blood (there being two crosses of it in them) than that of the dam, who has only one of the inferior or native blood, and so on to any number of these full-blood crosses, until the appearance of the progeny resembles the thoroughbred almost beyond a distinction to the inexperienced eye. On the other hand, among the cross-breeds progeny of the first generation, or half-breeds, some very choice ones will be found, partaking largely of the qualities of the sire.

The unpracticed breeder may think that one of these common cross-bred bulls will answer his purpose, and the quality of his young stock, from common cows (from which the bull sprang) will be good enough, and, therefore, he uses him for breeding accordingly, and finds his progeny every way inferior, and wonders why it is so. The reason is plain: this half-bred bull had, in himself, one-half of the inferior or native blood, which was just as strong in him, and as likely to transmit its inferior quality through inferior dams, as his own share of the good blood which he had drawn from his sire, and thus there is little progress made in improvement from this mongrel bull. Still he is better than a "native" bull, and should be used when a better one cannot be had. The same result will occur from breeding these grade animals among themselves. The inferior blood is quite as apt to strike out among them as the superior, and, of course, an incongruity appears in their various characteristics, and all higher improvement ceases. Hence there is no certainty of continuous improvement otherwise than by the use of thoroughbred bulls.

### LEROY CARNER.

### GALLOWAY CATTLE SHOW.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A special meeting of members of the American Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association was held in Parlor "B" of the Midland Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., Friday evening, April 20.

It was decided to have a great exhibition and sale of Galloway cattle in Kansas City during the month of October 1901. It would have been held this coming October, but the time is too short to make necessary preparations for so big an affair as this. Hence it is put off until 1901, thereby giving everyone interested ample time in which to prepare for the finest exhibit of Galloways ever attempted.

At this exhibit there will be regular premiums offered, approximating \$5,000. Special awards will be granted which will increase the amount to at least \$5,000 more. This will make the prizes worth studying for, and will bring out the very best individual animals from every part of the United States and Canada.

The Association proposes giving every Galloway breeder in the United States or Canada an opportunity to secure first premium and grand sweepstakes in this great exhibition. To every breeder of Galloways in the territory mentioned, is urgently requested to begin work for this wonderful display, as early as possible. Secretary Frank B. Hearne, Independence, Mo., will keep each one thoroughly informed as the days go by. He has him, push, get-up-and-get-there instilled within him from head to foot, and he will see to it that every Galloway breeder in the land likewise imbued with the same purposes.

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### GOODRICH'S GALLOWAY SALE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The sale of a draft of 31 head of pure bred Galloway cattle from the herd of J. B. Goodrich, at his farm adjoining Goodrich, Kansas, Thursday, April 19, resulted in a general average of \$173.71. The cattle were not in what is termed a good show condition, but they were in excellent order for service.

Col. James W. Sparks was master at the block and opened the sale with a short talk upon the merits of the Galloway cattle and their prospects for the future. Secretary Frank B. Hearne, of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, followed Mr. Sparks in appropriate remarks upon the same subject. His remarks were supplemented by a complimentary statement from E. W. Thrall of Hamilton, Kansas.

It required only two hours' time in which to make the sale. The bulls brought more than the cows, their average being \$203.83 against an average of \$134.23 for the cows. The herd bull, Charles of Goodrich, 16573, was greatly admired, and when he entered the ring the contest was lively for the animal. He went to S. M. Winslow, of Oskaloosa, Mo., and topped the sale at \$1,225. The next highest price was realized for the bull, Pride of Goodrich, 15971, captured by I. B. & A. M. Thompson, of Nashville, Mo. They also secured Harley of Goodrich, 14722, at \$890. In the female offering Messrs. Thompson topped the sale in their purchase of Fanny Girl of Goodrich, 12553, at \$210.

The sales, with name and address of purchasers follow:

Emma 2d of Goodrich, 13483; S. M. Winslow, Oskaloosa, Mo., \$150.

Carl of Goodrich, 13483; E. W. Thrall, Hamilton, Kan., \$100.

Hopeful of Goodrich, 13481; S. Tyler, Parker, Kan., \$125.

Jane 1st of Goodrich, 13487; S. M. Winslow, \$100.

Hubert of Goodrich, 15975; A. J. Hargis, Fairman, Mo., \$100.

Young 2d of Goodrich, 13486; I. B. & A. M. Thompson, Nashville, Mo., \$80.

Hobson 2d of Goodrich, 12554; A. H. Sunderland, Blue Mound Kan., \$165.

Crusader of Goodrich, 15970; A. J. Hargis, \$150.

Pride of Goodrich, 15971; I. B. & A. M. Thompson, \$410.

Quince of Goodrich, 15973; F. A. Alexander, Sugarvale, Kan., \$125.

Emma 3d of Goodrich, 14730; A. M. Rhodes, Tampa, Kan., \$125.

Fanny Girl of Goodrich, 12553; I. B. & A. M. Thompson, \$210.

Harvey of Goodrich, 15972; C. W. Lane, Paola, Kan., \$90.

Young of Goodrich, 15989; C. O. Hoag, Centerville, Kan., \$80.

Hobson 3d of Goodrich, 15976; W. F. Reed, Syracuse, Kan., \$110.

Caleb of Goodrich, 14722; J. A. Darrow, Hooper, Mo., \$100.

Susan of Goodrich, 12555; A. H. Sunderland, \$145.

Quince of Goodrich, 14734; S. S. Strunk, Elwood, Mo., \$155.

Queen 2d of Goodrich, 14728; Thomas McGee, Wall Street, Kan., \$250.

Robert of Goodrich, 14725; W. F. Reed, \$125.

Horace of Goodrich, 12570; A. M. Rhodes, \$125.

Mary 2d of Goodrich, 14732; A. M. Rhodes, \$150.

Floyd 2d of Goodrich, 14727; W. G. Lane, \$125.

Charles of Goodrich, 15973; S. M. Winslow, \$125.

Dewey of Goodrich, 14724; E. W. Thrall, \$125.

Sampson of Goodrich, 14721; S. S. Strunk, \$115.

Grace of Goodrich, 14735; A. M. Rhodes, \$115.

Floyd 3d of Goodrich, 14729; W. F. Reed, \$120.

Thomas of Goodrich, 14725; J. D. McRay, Goodrich, Kan., \$125.

Harley of Goodrich, 14723; I. B. & A. M. Thompson, \$200.

Buster of Goodrich, 14730; I. B. & A. M. Thompson, \$100.

Eighteen bulls brought \$3,735, an average of \$207.50. Thirteen cows and heifers brought \$1,745, an average of \$134.23. Thirty-one head sold for \$5,540, a general average of \$178.71 each.

The top price of the sale was procured on Miller of Brookside, 5291, with a bull calf by his side, dropped September 4, 1899. She went to I. B. & A. M. Thompson, Mo., and sold for \$1,225. Rose of Maples, 11519, commanded \$250, and went to J. J. Hayes, Centerville, Mo. The same animal also got \$250. Miller 11485, with a bull calf dropped December 5, 1899, for \$250.

The individual sales, with name and address of purchasers are given herewith:

Belinda Lucy, 14837, to S. M. Winslow, Oskaloosa, Mo., \$155.

Elvira of Blackhawk, 14561; J. S. Goodrich, Goodrich, Kan., \$110.

Rose of Brookside, 5290; Rose of Maples, 11519, to A. McRae & Son, Hope, Kan., \$50.

Lottie of Brookside, 11485; A. M. Rhodes, Tampa, Kan., \$85.

Lottie Betty 1st, 14633; Charles Glasgow, Olivet, Kan., \$75.

Lucy of Brookside, 5291, to I. B. & A. M. Thompson, Mo., \$1,225.

Lucy of Brookside 4th, 11486, and calf; Mrs. M. T. Neff, Ravenwood, Mo., \$135.

Edmond of Maples, 14438; Mrs. M. T. Neff, \$150.

Roxanna of Maples, 14427; D. P. Moore, California, Mo., \$80.

Bernam of Brookside, 14890; J. F. Graham, Winfield, Kan., \$70.

Balg Blackie 25th, 14714; I. B. & A. M. Thompson, \$150.

Balg Blackie 25th, 14714; D. P. Moore, \$70.

Leonidas of Maples, 14433; Charles Glasgow, \$105.

Rose of Maples, 11519; J. J. Hayes, Centerville, Mo., \$85.

Hulda of Maples, 14423; W. & C. Freund, Arcola, Mo., \$65.

Rose King of Brookside, 15689; W. F. Reed, Syracuse, Kan., \$70.

Mildred of Maples, 14423; W. F. Reed, \$105.

Miller of Brookside, 5291, and calf; I. B. & A. M. Thompson, \$270.

Clementine Miller, 14896; J. J. Hayes, \$105.

Topman 3d of Brookside, 16667; D. P. Moore, \$155.

Mary Miller, 11488, and calf; J. J. Hayes, \$250.

Myra Betty 1st, 13440; J. J. Hayes, \$110.

Paul Nietzer, 15876; W. G. McCandless, Clintonwood, Mo., \$100.

Minnie Betty 1st, 13438, and calf; Geo. Adams, Room 16 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., \$100.

Moss Rose B., 11915; George Adams, \$120.

Violet 2d of Brookside, 14834; S. M. Winslow, \$200.

Bertha Betty 2d, 14832; J. J. Hayes, \$70.

Cordeila of Blackhawk, 14717; W. F. Reed, \$60.

Phyllis of Maples, 14426; J. J. Hayes, \$100.

Real McKay, 11500; D. Bartlett, St. Mary, Kan., \$155.

Jess of Castlemilk, 11633, and calf; Mrs. M. T. Neff, \$165.

Peleg of Maples, 15874; James Morrison, Milo, Mo., \$85.

Norman of Maples, 14434; J. E. Graham, \$75.

Herman Nietzer, 15885; R. E. Miller, Winsville, Neb., \$60.

Cassandra of Maples, 14429; D. P. Moore, \$75.

### BROOKSIDE FARM GALLOWAY SALE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The public sale of the Brookside Galloway cattle by Brookside Farm Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana, which transpired in the sales barn of the Kansas City Stock Yards, Thursday, April 20, last Friday, April 20, brought out a good attendance of those partial to the Galloway breed. The sale was held for manufacturing into robes, overcoats, furs, rugs, etc.; their value for this purpose being equal to the value of the hides. Superior to hides from the American Bison.

The top price of the sale was procured on Miller of Brookside, 5291, with a bull calf by his side, dropped September 4, 1899. She went to I. B. & A. M. Thompson, Mo., and sold for \$1,225. Rose of Maples, 11519, commanded \$250, and went to J. J. Hayes, Centerville, Mo. The same animal also got \$250. Miller 11485, with a bull calf dropped December 5, 1899, for \$250.

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Herman Nietzer, 15885; R. E. Miller, Winsville, Neb., \$60.

Cassandra of Maples, 14429; D. P. Moore, \$75.

The day of general purpose animals will not be experienced again, for every tendency is towards specialties in every line of action. Sometimes a farmer imagines that an animal would serve his purpose better if the animal had a dual capacity, but it is practically impossible to find such animals. A writer well says:

"Every animal in its wild state is a bundle of tendencies, no one of which can be developed without dwarfing the possibilities in the others. The word possibilities is used advisedly, for it is doubtless true that the development of a certain tendency in the wild animal does not always dwarf the other tendencies, but they exist at that time. To illustrate, we have developed the beef laying on habit in the beef breeds of cattle, but the milk giving power of the beef cows is greater than the milk giving power of the wild animals from which they were developed. The possibility, however, of a milk strain being developed in a beef breed becomes less as the tendency for beef making is developed."

"Far back in the shadows of the past men began to develop certain tendencies at the expense of the others in their domestic animals. We might mention the Arabian horse, which certainly has been developed along a certain line for well on to 2,000 years. As the centuries pass the possibility of developing the draft tendencies in him grow even less and less. The tendency to develop speed is so well fixed by this time that it would take many lifetimes of men to even begin a reversal of this tendency. We might take the common mongrel horses of to-day, horses produced by breeding together almost every kind of horse of the past. As in a few generations of selection and proper feeding start towards a draft breed. But the same thing could not be done in the same time with the Arabian horse, where the tendency spoken of has become well nigh permanent."

"The moral of this is that the fixedness of type has a value. That value can only be obtained by taking advantage of the good qualities of the good men have done along every line of animal development. The man that is ambitious to start out anew and develop a breed of his own should remember that if he could in his lifetime obtain as good a type as he could buy, it would still be far inferior to the other, because whatever its perfection it would lack fixity of tendency. This consideration should outweigh every other with the

Keshah of Maples, 14421; Mrs. M. T. Neff, \$80.

Keturah of Maples, 14422; W. F. Reed, \$60.

Jerome of Maples, 14422; R. E. Miller, \$55.

Anthromew of Maples 14435; Charles Pinstaff, Vincennes, Ind., \$140.

Titus of Maples 14436; J. C. Rankin, Quindaro, Kan., \$140.

Ruth of Maples 14424; J. J. Hayes, \$75.

Bob Beatty 2d 1657; George Adams, \$225.

Ruby of Blackhawk 13435 and calf; J. J. Hayes, \$75.

Sixteen bulls brought \$1,790, an average of \$111.87. Twenty-eight cows and heifers brought \$3,520, an average of \$125.70. Forty-four sold for \$5,710, a general average of \$129. Of the bulls sold in this sale four were six months of age and under one, while eight head were twelve months old, or just a little past. Of the females eight were in the line of special interest, and two years. This will account for the seemingly low price, but where the age of many are considered one would find that the sale was a good one.

### FACTS AND FIGURES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have prepared the seventh edition of "Facts and Figures," at large expense and trouble, and believing that this publication is unique in its line, and of special interest and value to all who expect to be informed on live stock matters, we invite your careful attention to its contents. We will send it on request free of charge to parties interested in the live stock or collateral industries. We are, yours very truly,

### WOOD BROTHERS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

"Facts and Figures" is the best, useful compilation and it will pay RURAL WORLD readers to send for a copy.

### NAVE NOW HOLDS THE RECORD.

Ninety-Six Herefords Sold for \$64,415, an Average of \$671 Per Head—Bulls Averaged \$864.

Chicago, April 19.—The greatest auction sale of Hereford cattle ever held in America closed yesterday afternoon at Dexter Park amphitheater, Union Stock Yards. It broke all records of auction sales of any breed since the Cochrane sale of Shorthorns in Dexter Park in 1874. The sale was a dispersion of the champion Fairview herd of Hereford cattle owned by F. A. Nave, of Attica, Ind., and in this sale, occupying two days, ninety-six animals sold for \$64,415, an average of \$671 each. The purchasers are from thirteen states and Canada. America's bulls sold for \$2,300, and the champion over all breeds in 1898 and 1899, for \$7,500. Practically every animal in the herd was in show condition. There never was a sale before with the condition so uniformly high.

The imported bull Viscount Rupert brought \$3,100, and imported Bruce \$4,000. Perfection, a 16-month-old bull, brought \$2,800. The best of the herd sold for \$2,300, among them being Russett and Theresa, at \$2,000 each, imported Lady Help at \$2,500, and Dolly Fifth at \$2,100. In all, twenty bulls brought \$120,000, an average of \$604 each, and seventy-six cows, \$45,330, an average of \$596, making a grand total of ninety-six animals for \$64,415, a general average of \$671 a head for the entire herd, all ages, low, heavy and young calves included. The last previous record sale of pure bred cattle was the dispersion of the Wallace Estill herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, also in Dexter Park amphitheater, March 22 and 23 of this year, when seventy-two head brought \$41,690, an average of \$579 each.

Dale, the champion bull, was sold to Clem Graves of Bunker Hill, Ind., for the highest price ever paid for a Hereford bull in the United States. Dale was bred and raised by Mr. Graves, who sold him in his sale at Kansas City two years ago for \$1,000 to Mr. Nave. He was the winner of the Armour cup at the Hereford show and sale in Kansas City last fall. The cup was to go to the best animal of his tribe shown in the contest here. Dale is a remarkably fine individual and has a perfect pedigree. By winning the Armour cup he became undisputed king of the Hereford breed in America. He has been shown in Kansas City twice, the first time at his sale in 1898. Last year he was not offered for sale.

Theresa (92986), calved November 2, 1898, was sold to O. Harris of Harris, Mo., for \$3,000, and the imported cow, Lady Help, calved February 5, 1898, was sold to Mr. Graves for \$2,800.

### DEVELOPED TENDENCIES IN LIVE STOCK.

The day of general purpose animals will not be experienced again, for every tendency is towards specialties in every line of action. Sometimes a farmer imagines that an animal would serve his purpose better if the animal had a dual capacity, but it is practically impossible to find such animals. A writer well says:

"Every animal in its wild state is a bundle of tendencies, no one of which can be developed without dwarfing the possibilities in the others. The word possibilities is used advisedly, for it is doubtless true that the development of a certain tendency in the wild animal does not always dwarf the other tendencies, but they exist at that time. To illustrate, we have developed the beef laying on habit in the beef breeds of cattle, but the milk giving power of the beef cows is greater than the milk giving power of the wild animals from which they were developed. The possibility, however, of a milk strain being developed in a beef breed becomes less as the tendency for beef making is developed."

"Far back in the shadows of the past men began to develop certain tendencies at the expense of the others in their domestic animals. We might mention the Arabian horse, which certainly has been developed along a certain line for well on to 2,000 years. As the centuries pass the possibility of developing the draft tendencies in him grow even less and less. The tendency to develop speed is so well fixed by this time that it would take many lifetimes of men to even begin a reversal of this tendency. We might take the common mongrel horses of to-day, horses produced by breeding together almost every kind of horse of the past. As in a few generations of selection and proper feeding start towards a draft breed. But the same thing could not be done in the same time with the Arabian horse, where the tendency spoken of has become well nigh permanent."

"The moral of this is that the fixedness of type has a value. That value can only be obtained by taking advantage of the good qualities of the good men have done along every line of animal development. The man that is ambitious to start out anew and develop a breed of his own should remember that if he could in his lifetime obtain as good a type as he could buy, it would still be far inferior to the other, because whatever its perfection it would lack fixity of tendency. This consideration should outweigh every other with the

breeder. It is impossible for him to establish a breed of any kind of farm animals that will not be continually breeding away from the type he fixes as a standard. The wise breeder will take advantage of the developed tendencies as they already exist."

### STOCK NOTES.

SHORTHORNS FOR CHARITON COUNTY.—At the Shorthorn cattle sale in Kansas City, April 12, John Garhart bought Florena Wynne 5th for \$155 and G. L. Freise paid \$125 for Rosabelle's Duke. Both are handsome animals. We are glad to see our farmers bring these fine animals to this section. We commend their enterprise.—Salsbury (Mo.) Press-Spectator.

AMERICAN CATTLE NOT BARRED.—Ottawa, Ontario, April 20.—Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, received a cablegram from Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London, stating that the foot and mouth disease discovered in American cattle at Depford was communicated to them from an Argentine herd, being carried by butchers, and that, therefore, there was no necessity for prohibiting the shipment of American cattle.



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# By the Faithful Use of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

You can cure your Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica or Lumbago. Price 25 and 50 Cents at Druggists.

## AS A CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA

AND AS A PREVENTIVE OF ALL GERM DISEASES. This medicine, so long and favorably known and manufactured by this company, comes as near to being

**AN ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC** for cholera in swine as any remedy sold for the cure of man or beast.

**Sick Hogs Rapidly Recover** and healthy ones are rendered immune when Wm. Hall's Hog Cholera Cure is administered according to directions.

(We have hundreds of testimonials on file.)

Delivered at your express office, all charges prepaid upon receipt of price. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Address: Wm. HALL, MEDICINE CO., 310 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

## EARS OF CORN

can't hear the Farmers' loud praises of Page Fence, PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAS, MICH.

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on every dollar of fencing you buy. We save you money by selling you the best quality of fencing at the lowest price.

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## "SWIMBATH"

**NON-POISONOUS Sheep Dipping Powder** PATENTED. Prevents and destroys lice, ticks and all parasites on sheep. Cleanses and does an invaluable cure for scab. Easily prepared, easily used, and economical. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. If used as directed, receipt of sufficient powder for 50 gallons of "dip" will be delivered free.

Write for full particulars.

THE TOBACCO WAREHOUSING AND TRADING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

## FOR FATTER SHEEP

**DIP YOUR SHEEP IN COOPER'S DIP** BENEFITS FLOCK. ERADICATES DISEASE. 25 Gallon Pkt. 50 cts., 100 Gallons \$2.

If druggist cannot supply send \$1.75 for 100 Gallon Pkt. to MEYER BROS. DRUG CO. or COOPER & NEPHEWS, 143 Illinois St., Chicago. Premiums to patrons. Get pamphlet.

## POLAND-CHINAS.

Poland-China Boars for Sale. Top bred Poland-China boar pigs, grandsons of Chief Tecumseh and prices low. Armstrong Bros., Hallsville, Boone Co., Mo.

## POLAND-CHINAS!

Parties desiring to buy good young stock can secure extra bargains by writing soon. An offering of the best fall pigs of Black U. S. Wilkes, Perfection and Tecumseh blood of top-bred breeders. W. C. COX, 80. Greenwood, Mo., on K. C. & Memphis, R. R.

## VIVION & ALEXANDER, FULTON, MO.

Breeders of the best strains of Poland-China hogs. Registered Jersey and Berkshire Rock chicks. Young stock for sale at all times.

## DO YOU WANT

Some of the best Poland-China blood bred by T. S. Chief Tecumseh 2d 27707. Price \$100.00. Expectation 2000. and of the best sows of the breed. May and June pigs, either \$12.50 while they last.

L. B. BISHOP, BREEDING CO., St. Jacob, Ill.

## POLAND-CHINAS

At very reasonable prices and of the best breeding. Registered stock. Write for prices.

J. H. WAGNER, Enfield, Illinois.

## "OAKWOODS" POLAND CHINAS AND BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE! Early spring and choice fall pigs of Black U. S. Wilkes, Perfection and Tecumseh blood. \$12.50 each. All stock guaranteed to be purebred. W. C. COX, 80. Greenwood, Mo., on K. C. & Memphis, R. R.

## SOLD OUT

All but a few August pigs. Outlook good for coming crop of pigs. S. G. Richards, Sturgeon, Mo.

## POLAND-CHINAS

Glitz edge of individual merit combined. L. O. OGAN, Carmi, White Co., Ill.

## DUROC-JERSEYS.

Duroc-Jerseys—Registered stock. Pigs for sale. The true Red. Best breeding. J. E. HAYNES, Ames, Ill.

## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

Toucan Geese, B. P. Rocks and Rose Comb White Leghorns. Write for prices. J. E. BURGESS, Macedonia, Phelps Co., Mo.

## JOHN MORRIS, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

Broader of Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire hogs, Corn and Shorthorn cattle. Prices reasonable.

## PRAIRIE GROVE HERD OF BERKSHIRES

straight Genesey stock. Sells like a hot head of beef. Pigs as fine as silk and at right prices. Best sows on hand for sale, and a few male pigs.

J. T. MOORE, Speed, Mo.

## Joe Hill Herd

of Duroc Jersey Hogs. Boer ready to ship and February and March pigs for sale. Prices reasonable.

S. T. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.

## The Pig Pen.

PREPARING FOR FALL PIGS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I think I have solved the problem as to how to raise fall pigs and to keep them growing cheaply and easily. I planted a small patch of winter rye, both in the same field. I put in this rye, both in the same field. I put in this rye, both in the same field.

late in December I didn't give them any other feed only when it was very cold and the ground was frozen; then I would throw them a little corn twice a day until the ground thawed out. My sows and pigs are all doing finely. M. B. SMITH, Reynolds Co., Mo.

## THE EXPRESS COMPANY SETTLED WITH LAIL.

F. M. Lail, of Marshall, Mo., and others received from the Pacific Express Co. the sum of \$1,462.29 for damages for the death of Missouri Chief 17777. From the brief in the case which Mr. Lail has kindly forwarded to us we notice that Mr. Lail and others on the 11th day of September, 1897, delivered to the United States Express Co. at Marshall, Mo., a Poland-China boar hog to be transported to Des Moines, Ia., and there delivered to Messrs. Lail & Co. There was no contract of shipment except that a through rate was agreed upon and that said hog was to be weighed and the express charges paid at the destination. Said hog was prepared for shipment and placed in a crate about 2 1/2 feet wide by 5 1/2 feet long at Marshall, Mo., and placed a cake of ice about 6 inches square and 18 inches long in a gunny sack in the front end of the crate, where the hog could put his nose on the ice and take it off again at will. At the time of shipment the thermometer at Kansas City stood at 33 degrees. The hog was safely carried by the United States Express Co. to Kansas City and that company delivered it to the Pacific Express Co., a connecting carrier, to complete the transportation to Des Moines. The train arrived at Moberly at 1 o'clock September 12. The hog at that time was perfectly cool and in good condition, having ridden from Kansas City with his face in the door of the express car, with the door left open so that plenty of air could circulate through said express car. The thermometer at that time dropped from 33 degrees down to 22. The passengers on the train were compelled to lower the windows in order to ride comfortably. At Moberly against the protests of Messrs. Lail & Co. the express company's agents loaded the hog so that he was compelled to ride with his face toward the rear of the train and the hog was moved about two feet toward the engine from the door, so as not to have the circulation of air which he had hitherto enjoyed. The car was then completely filled with other baggage and matter, cutting off the circulation, and the end door kept closed all the time, as well as the windows. The express car was so hot that the express messenger was compelled to shed his coat and top shirt and ride from Moberly to Ottumwa in that condition. At Kirksville a bird dog was taken in and tied to the crate containing the hog, which very much worried the hog. The dog was standing in front of the hog, tied to the crate, very warm and panting, with his tongue hanging out, at Ottumwa. The express company paid no particular attention to the hog after he left Moberly until he reached Ottumwa. The evidence shows that the hog was of the value of from \$1,000 to \$2,000. The case was taken on the change of venue from Saline county to Cooper county and tried in 1898, resulting in a verdict and judgment for \$1,341 in favor of the plaintiffs, from which judgment the express company appealed. The plaintiffs offered evidence in the trial tending to prove every one of the negligent acts complained of, while the express company claimed that the plaintiffs had contributed to the negligence by placing the lump of ice in the crate. It was tried by a jury. The appellate court confirmed the judgment and the express company, after entering a motion for a rehearing, which was overruled, paid up as announced in the beginning. One of the points which it was hoped would be decided did not arise. That is, where a contract is signed placing the value of an animal at a nominal value whether you are compelled or rather limited to that amount in an attempt to secure damages for loss of animal through negligence of company. It has been decided in the Ohio case that such arbitrary limitation does not prevent recovering actual damage.—The American Swineherd.

## KIDNEY WORM IN SWINE.

It used to be thought that the kidney worm was very common in swine, and nearly every case of paralysis in the hind parts of the animal was ascribed to this parasite. Now, while the existence of the kidney worm, both in domestic animals of all kinds and in man, is recognized, it is believed to be much less frequent than was formerly thought. The reason is that post mortem examinations failed to find the worm in a large majority of the cases of loss of power in the hind parts which had formerly been ascribed to the kidney worm. It is very difficult to determine its presence in the living animal, and probably the only positive proof of its presence would be the discovery of the eggs in the urine. The symptoms that attend the presence of the worm are the same as accompany paralysis or abscesses in the lumbar region. We gradually destroy the substance of the kidney, which becomes filled with purulent matter on which the worm feeds, while the walls often become hardened with calcareous deposits.

A correspondent writes now that he has a sow afflicted with the worm and would like to have a remedy. We doubt whether any one living can say that a living animal has kidney worm unless the eggs are found, as above indicated. We know of no means of removing the parasite where it actually exists. Rubbing the back with turpentine used to be regarded as good treatment, and its efficacy was ascribed to the penetrating power of the turpentine and the rapidity with which it was destroyed in the circulation and through the kidneys. Turpentine, however, will not remove the worm. In cases of partial paralysis it would act as an irritant,

just as compound soap liniment is often used for the same purpose. In this way the turpentine has doubtless helped many cases that were formerly ascribed to the kidney worm, but which were in fact, partial paralysis.—Exchange.

## MY EXPERIENCE WITH HOGS.

If you will give me space I will give my experience on raising hogs, especially the selection of breeding hogs and perhaps some one may be benefited thereby.

I have always, since a boy, been cranky on the subject of good hogs, and loved to raise them. I am going to tell you how I have been deceived in buying nice little compact sows that were prize winners, and were kept for show, says M. C. Fent in "Swine Advocate."

They never had enough pigs to amount to anything and almost invariably had to be helped to deliver them, and my crop of pigs was all ways slim in comparison with what it should have been. I have a remedy for this now, and can raise from a few sows more pigs than I can raise feed for, and this is how I do it. I wanted a brood sow that would have large litters and was a good suckler. I went to a breeder that had a sow or two that had nice large litters, and I knew their dams were very prolific. The litter I bought from was not as nice as some of the others that were in the pen that only had two or three to fight with over their teat, instead of eight or ten. I wanted a pig that my neighbors would not laugh at when I got home, and those little dumplings of the small litters kept tempting me. I had quite a controversy with myself, but finally resisted temptation, and bought one from the large litter and I have always been glad of it, for she never had less than ten piglets at a litter. Yes, ten at a litter, and she is a Poland-China sow. She is very deep, back a little arched, heavy jaws, straight side lines, but under line curved. Short legs, hams very large and well down on hocks. The boar that she is the most good comes from a family that is very prolific. A good brood back, very deep, and a glossy coat. Also a large sheath that runs back well. This always shows good feeding qualities; he gets even litters of pigs when mated with the above type of sows. The sleek, glossy coated fellows are always culled out first. Since I have been selecting the above type of sows my customers are always pleased. There is nothing that gratifies the farmer so much as to have his sows have large litters, and they to be good feeders. When he meets you he feels good and tells you his hogs averaged 200 lbs. at six and seven months old. I think, too, some of us try to become a large breeder too fast, and keep too many hogs for our feed and room. It pays better to keep less and keep them well as you get better prices for them. I don't think it pays to feed in the mud, as you always lose more than you think for; not only feed, but hogs as well. Some time ago I visited a man that was feeding about fifty head of hogs, and caring for them properly. He had good pens for them and proper places for feeding. His hogs looked thrifty and were healthy. He, shortly after I was there, sold one of his hogs. His neighbor just across the pike had seventy-five head and lost seventy-two head with cholera, so he says. "The latter fed his in the fifth mud, and sheltered them in the fence corners, and he says there is nothing in hogs, while the former thinks there is money in hogs if properly cared for."

Say, I like to see a man boom up his hogs if he has good ones. Give their breeding we may all see what blood he has. We then know where to go when we want to buy. It is not always the great show hog that deserves patronage and his progeny added to our herds. Many breeders who have extra good hogs will not fit them for a show for various reasons. They, according to some parties' ideas, must keep still about their hogs. Take a trip among breeders, and you will find that there are many better, much better hogs, that never see the show ring, than some of those that take big money at fairs.

## A PIG PEN PICTURE.

John Cowie, the widely known Iowa farmer, reported to the writer a visit he once made to the herd of T. J. Harris, West Liberty, Iowa. He found Mr. Harris engaged reducing the Ideal Black U. S. from blood stock to breeding form. He was racing him around a good sized lot at the swiftest gait that Mr. Harris was capable of making. With hat in hand and blowing like a locomotive he came up and saluted Mr. Cowie, who was so well impressed with the vitality and appearance of the herd that he made liberal purchases.

When Mr. Harris heard of this he came to the pen, and he always says his picture racing with his great prize boar.—American Swineherd.

## DEVELOPING PIGS.—I believe the condition of sows at farrowing time is more essential than care of pigs. If the sow is in right condition she will have little trouble in farrowing, and if one commences right the piglets will be healthy and strong in "American Swineherd."

Brood sows, aged sows cannot be wintered with gilts. Either of them should be fed shorts stop. Every day the water should be warmed to mix with the feed in winter. Gilts should be fed full feed of shorts stop up to time of farrowing. If it is a cold winter feed some corn each day; when sows will eat until she lies down, she will be more quiet and much longer than she will if hungry. Stay with sows when farrowing. Break the teats as soon as all have been farrowed; this neglect has cost me hundreds of pigs. Place water where sows can get it. Feed thin sows in twenty-four hours and limit feed for ten days, according to condition of sow and number of pigs in litter.

Move every litter out of bed at twenty-four hours old whether weather is warm or cold, and see that they move out each day. Fat pigs are worthless. Place a small trough near pen; when pigs are one month old give milk and shelter. Then move the sows to the pasture, leaving pigs in their own quarters; at two months old separate males from females, then place all in lot at same time to prevent fighting. Commence with milk and shorts twice a day and dry corn. Feed together in grass lot, the more range the better. If the summer is very dry and grass fails, sow the corn twelve weeks. Feed fresh feed. If your pigs do not develop with this care the breeding is at fault.

## HOG CHOLERA CURED.

On March 30 I noticed my hogs were dying, and after investigating found that for several days deaths had occurred. I notified the Snoddy Mfg. Co., which manufactures Snoddy's Hog Cholera Specific at this place; they sent Mr. D. C. Snoddy

at once to see my herd. After close examination Mr. Snoddy found they were affected with hog cholera and swine plague in the worse form. Mr. Snoddy took charge of my herd March 31, 1900, and began treatment. I had only 26 hogs left, 5 of which were considered hopeless at the beginning and 19 considered curable. The whole herd was very sick and would not take the medicine for several days, but when they began eating the medicine they began to improve, and out of the 26, 22 were cured and now look well. I consider this a grand showing, as Mr. Snoddy only claimed to be able to cure 18 out of the 26, but this test shows that their specific did more than they claim for it. In other words, every hog that ate the required amount of medicine got well.

It is generally understood by the public and the swine breeders especially that hog cholera is a disease that cannot be cured, but I can safely recommend Snoddy's Hog Cholera Specific, manufactured at McKenzie, Tenn., a sure cure for hog cholera and swine plague.

The proprietors of this medicine have the confidence to go into the pens and make a thorough test of their medicine. A herd of well, hearty hogs will be procured and divided into three divisions, and sick hogs that are known positively to have cholera, will be placed in the pens with them. Some of the divisions will be allowed to take the disease and will be cured with the Specific. Other divisions will be kept in contact with the sick hogs for several days, allowing them to eat and sleep together, and will be prevented from getting sick. Farmers and breeders will do well to keep Snoddy's Hog Cholera Specific, manufactured at McKenzie, Tenn., on hand all the time. The Snoddy Mfg. Co. of this place, will send a man to any place in the United States and guarantee a cure of hog cholera or no pay.

MORGAN GREEN, Cashier Bank of McKenzie, Tenn.

## FIG PEN POINTERS.

MESSRS. ARMSTRONG BROS., Hallsville, Mo., have just received from Poland-China boars for sale. These boars have a fine lot of youngsters coming on and are looking for two fine litters soon, which are sired by a grandson of Old Black U. S. We advise you to write for description and prices of their pigs.

SWINE.—Disease first gets its foothold in filthy pens and yards and from drinking stagnant water, says an exchange. From this start herds that are properly cared for become infected, and if the season is favorable for the development of the germs of the disease, an epidemic of hog cholera will sweep off the hogs worth untold thousands.

It cannot be said too many times that hogs are cleanly by nature. They are the only domestic animal that will habitually have a certain place in which to deposit their droppings, keeping the remainder of the range clean, if they are allowed to do so. Give pure water and plenty of green feed during the period of development and hog cholera, if it comes at all, will come from an outside source. Once it has arrived prompt measures to check its ravages should be resorted to and persisted in until disease is checked.

Dr. J. H. Snoddy, Alton, Illinois: I will write you a few lines and let you know your medicine is all right. It brought our hogs and pigs out all O. K. I could tell the difference in three days after I began to feed it. I am saving my pigs now—they come all right and are strong and do finely. I have to watch them very close or they get too fat on me. I had a pig to die last night. I didn't know what the matter was with it, so I opened it this morning and found its heart three times as large as it ought to be. What would be good for that? I presume you will hear from Mr. Burnham soon; he has come home and has seen what your medicine has done for his herd. Yours truly,

A. E. O'HARRA, Stuart, Poplar Farm.

Mahomet, Ill., April 10. Poplar Farm is owned and managed by Mr. R. D. Burnham, Champaign, Ill.

## The Shepherd.

SHEEP NOTES.

GRUB IN THE HEAD.—All sheep dying with grub in the head should be carefully bled to prevent the spread of the trouble, says Howard H. Kelm. In this way the larvae and grubs in all stages of growth will be destroyed. The best treatment is to inject into the nostrils by means of a long nozzle syringe or other tube a dose of scotch snuff to induce sneezing by which the larvae are often times violently expelled. Snuff may be mixed with bran and fed in troughs and in this way will often induce the desired sneeze.

SHEEP SCAB is a contagion, is transmitted from sheep to sheep. In a healthy flock, or one free from scab, the disease will never appear unless it is communicated by some diseased sheep. Hence the importance of carefully guarding the flock from strange importations of sheep. New sheep should be quarantined until they are known to be sound before admitting them to the flock. Prevention in this case is infinitely better than cure, and oftentimes less difficult. About the only cure for scab is dipping in an effective dip. The best time to dip is just after shearing.

PROFITS FROM SHEEP.—Prof. Craig of the Iowa Agricultural College, in a recent speech, estimated that one hundred ewes would add more to the fertility of the land than they would take away, provided their lambs were fed four ounces each of oil meal and a half bushel of corn for market. Then the ewes should furnish 800 pounds of wool to sell in the spring, which ought to bring at least twenty cents, and every lamb sold would bring from three to four dollars.

EARLY MATURITY.—The tendency of all live stock growers who are producing for meat is in the direction of early maturity, and the growers of sheep are no exception to the rule, says G. W. Franklin. The consumers want their lambs young, also, so that both sides are in favor of early maturity. It has just long enough to promote a rapid and vigorous growth and shows no crust formation. The fleece is noted for its length, strength and elasticity and is from three to five inches in length, at one year's growth. The manufacturer will net from fifty to fifty-five per cent of fleece after scouring. No finer fleece can be produced.

The quality, length, soundness of staple feeding them generously and judiciously from birth. In the old days it was regarded as sufficient if the lambs began to get feed late in the fall; now they get suitable meal feeding from the earliest period when they will eat it. Profit has resulted to the grower from this change of policy, and the consumer is better pleased for "lamb flesh"—never known a day's pause in growth and improvement. The meat is not only young and tender, but it is well and evenly fattened, and makes a dish fit for an epicure and for which the epicure is willing to pay generously.

## THE WOOL SITUATION.

Silberman Brothers, the Chicago wool merchants, say in their April circular: The phenomenal activity in the wool market during the autumn of 1899 left in the hands of dealers and commission houses in all of the leading markets a very limited quantity of desirable grades. In November and December manufacturers bought very largely, and for that reason were not compelled to again appear in the market to make purchases to any extent for some time. Consequently the market remained quiet during January, at which time the London sales took place, and quite unexpectedly the wool declined from 7 1/2 per cent to 10 per cent, while coarse and medium grades about held their own. Since then manufacturers in this country have bought fine and fine medium wool very sparingly, and only enough to supply their immediate wants. Another decline of 7 1/2 per cent to 10 per cent took place in the March sale in London on all kinds of wool. This had an influence; it caused manufacturers to withhold from buying to any important degree. In the face of all these facts we cannot now expect a very urgent demand anywhere near the prices realized the latter part of last year. However, as mentioned before, the stock of wool in this country has become limited and three-fourths of it held in very strong hands, by parties who are not forced to sell at any great sacrifice; hence we quote "market quiet, but values firm."

We do not feel at all discouraged regarding the present situation. Notwithstanding lower prices, we feel confident that this quiet spell will soon cease. Manufacturers are consuming great quantities and must soon replenish their stock of wool to enable them to fill their fall orders for goods already contracted for. Under the existing circumstances we would not be surprised to see quite a reaction in April and May, with wool selling at higher prices than at present prevailing.

## INDIANA SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.

Editor RURAL WORLD: On Tuesday, May 1, next, a sheep shearing festival will be held at Purdue University, on the College Farm, and under the auspices of the University. The purpose of this festival is to give exhibitions of shearing, both with shears and shearing machines and sheep dipping. A professional hand-shearer will take part in the work and give an exhibition, and several shearing machines will be exhibited and operated. Several breeds of sheep will also be shown during the day. Prizes will be offered to amateur shearers over 21 years of age, and also to boys under 21 years. Competition is invited.

The State Wool Growers' Association, at its last annual meeting, accepted an invitation to be present at this festival, so a large attendance from a distance is anticipated.

An effort is being made to place on sale special round trip tickets for this purpose, at one fare, or one and one-third fare for the round trip. Persons attending should ask for a round trip special ticket to LaFayette, for this meeting, and if none are on sale at your office, request the ticket agent to furnish you with a ticket to LaFayette only, with a certificate also, showing full fare has been paid for this purpose.

All sheep men are cordially invited to be present, with their shears, and take part in the contests. Shearing will commence at 10 a. m. For further information, address C. S. PLUMB, LaFayette, Ind.

This will doubtless be a very interesting and instructive occasion and we hope many RURAL WORLD readers who are interested in sheep husbandry will be present. The exhibition of shearing machines and dipping apparatus will be especially valuable.

## GIVE ATTENTION TO SCAB.

Peter Jansen, the great sheep feeder of Nebraska, says:

"No man should attempt to feed sheep without being prepared to dip them for scab, and the only safe way is to dip them not less than seven nor more than ten days apart."

"There are several very effective tobacco dips on the market, which, if used according to directions, will cure scab every time. The old-fashioned louse and scrub dip is a dead sure thing, and probably the cheapest."

"I cannot enter upon a detailed discussion, but I wish to impress two or three important missions upon the inexperienced: Keep your dip at a temperature of not less than 110 all the time, use a thermometer to determine it. Keep your sheep in the bath not less than two minutes by the watch, not by guessing."

## THE RAMBOUILLETS.

The Rambouillets, a wool and mutton sheep, are to-day the greatest combination of the world has produced. They are noted for their early maturity and quick feeding properties, being fully equal to the Down breeds in this respect. Being of pure Merino descent, they have inherited the flocking qualities of their ancestors. This fact makes them in demand for range purposes. They are free from wrinkles.

Mature ewes weigh from one hundred and forty to one hundred and eighty pounds and shear from ten to fifteen pounds. Rams weigh from two hundred to two hundred and seventy-five pounds and shear from twelve to twenty-five pounds.

Rambouillet wool is of the finest quality, has a beautiful crimp, is usually white, although sometimes of a buff color, and is very compact. It has just long enough to promote a rapid and vigorous growth and shows no crust formation. The fleece is noted for its length, strength and elasticity and is from three to five inches in length, at one year's growth. The manufacturer will net from fifty to fifty-five per cent of fleece after scouring. No finer fleece can be produced.

The quality, length, soundness of staple feeding them generously and judiciously from birth. In the old days it was regarded as sufficient if the lambs began to get feed late in the fall; now they get suitable meal feeding from the earliest period when they will eat it. Profit has resulted to the grower from this change of policy, and the consumer is better pleased for "lamb flesh"—never known a day's pause in growth and improvement. The meat is not only young and tender, but it is well and evenly fattened, and makes a dish fit for an epicure and for which the epicure is willing to pay generously.

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## WHAT YOU GET FOR YOUR WOOL

Will depend largely upon who handles it.

If you send it to somebody who peddles it out in small driblets you may expect a low price. If you send it to us, it will be stored in our lots with millions of pounds of other wool of the same grade and texture. When the manufacturer comes to buy, he buys the lot, and your wool goes with the rest at a good price.

We Handle 19,000,000 lbs. of Wool Annually.

We make liberal advances on consignments at the low rate of 5 per cent, per annum for the money so used. We supply all our shippers with free wool sacks and sewing twine. We send our Circular Letter to all shippers for it. It keeps you informed on the wool situation and wool prices. Write for it to-day. Address:

SILBERMAN BROTHERS, 122-124-126-128 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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POLAND-CHINAS.—Roy Wilkes, Black Chief Tecumseh, Perfection Chief in reach of all. Eggs from 10 eggs. Sows bred or unborn. A few extra choice young boars. Mammoth Imperial Per in Ducks. CHENOWETH BROS., Lathrop, Clinton Co., Mo.

## POLAND-CHINAS ON APPROVAL!

Will ship to parties who will give satisfactory reference and pay express charges one way: pigs of either sex from 5 to 10 months old, and if stock is not as represented I will pay return charges. Prices in reach of all. Eggs from 10 eggs. Sows bred or unborn. A few extra choice young boars. Mammoth Imperial Per in Ducks. CHENOWETH BROS., Lathrop, Clinton Co., Mo.

## A Fine Son of Chief Tecumseh 2d FOR SALE!

He has proven a first-class sire and ought to head a good herd. He is guaranteed all right in every respect. For full particulars Address D. A. WATTS, Lebanon, Illinois.

